THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 84

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,			$ 1 00
1 "	1 week,			3 50
1 "	2 "			6 00
1 "	3 "			8 00
1 "	1 month,			10 00
1 "	2 "			15 00
1 "	3 "			20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Letter From Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The Fredericksburg Ledger gives the following timely and patriotic letter from General Johnston:

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
Mecklenburg Co., Va.,
July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the questions at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decission has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject and is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable.

Very truly yours,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

Restoration Of the South, Socially and Commercially.

From every quarter of the South we hear of her restoration, socially and commercially. Steamship lines have been re-established, telegraphic communications re opened, mail facilities renewed and railroads constructed all over the country. This work of restoration is going on quietly but vigorously in the natural but legitimate way. But what are the politicians doing, both North and South? Instead of helping in this labor of restoration they are making a great fuss about the nigger. The nigger-worshippers are striving to make another bleeding Kansas out of the South.—This was begun by Chase, who soiled his judicial ermine by advancing mischievous sentiments about negro equality and all that, and the mischief he began is being carried on by his followers and partisans. It would be well for President Johnson to look after this style of partisans in office in the South. While the work of restoration is going on with success, socially and commercially, the politicians are busy with their plots, and casting obstacles in the way of the return of repose, prosperity and security to the Southern country. The President should turn all these fellows out of office.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

I HAVE divided this collection district into divisions as follows: 1st division to include Anson and Union counties; 2d do Stanly and Cabarrus; 3d do Rowan; 4th do. Davidson; 5th do. Davie and Yadkin; 6th do Forsythe and Stokes; 7th do. Surry, Allegany and Ash; 8th do Wilkes; 9th do. Iredell; 10th do. Mecklenburg; 11th do. Gaston and Lincoln; 12th do. Catawba and Alexander; 13th do. Cleaveland; 14th do Rutherford, Polk and McDowell; 15th do. Burke and Caldwell; 16th do. Wautauga, Yancy and Mitchell; 17th do. Buncombe and Madison; 18th do. Henderson and Transylvania; 19th do. Haywood and Jackson; 20th do. Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of .... and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the fuctions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domesuc; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me,
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

dif82

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—tf d77

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claim against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE—4th door of brick row, opposite Court House. Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m, 3 to 6 p. m. He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had above thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher, he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.
Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C.,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "
	GOING EAST.	
Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte 5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 p. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Eng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

H'D Q'RS POST SALISBURY,
SALISBURY, Aug. 30, 1865.

General Order, No. 21

THE promiscuous discharging of fire-arms by soldiers or citizens, within the limits of the town of Salisbury, must be discontinued at once.

The Police Guard will promptly arrest all who violate this order.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD,
Col. Com'dg Post

HENRY L. LONG,
1st Lieut. and Act'g Post Ad'jt. 6td81.

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 5th to the 12th of April, 1865. Send them to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.

Aug. 2. 3t-77

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammers, Arithmetics, &c., &c.

tf-75

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.,

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Pyrne P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. july 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner, Old times have come again, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.
Jenkin's Corner.

3wd70

Home Intelligence Office.

IN ORDER to meet a want in the community at large, the undersigned has opened an office to assist persons in procuring good servants, and servants in procuring good homes, for the present or ensuing year. Those wishing employment will find it greatly to their interest to call and have their names registered, with certificates of recommendation.

Office—Register office in the Court House.
Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

A. JUDSON MASON.

For reference—Jas. H Ennies, Mayor; Dr. Wm H. Howerton. tfd76-tfw2

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, Jr.

Election 21st. September.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that a paroled man of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote and all other citizens, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws inforce preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion as to who shall and who shall not go to the Convention. Or rather, whom they shall and whom they shall not vote for. There is no good reason why there should be any discussion or unnecessary excitement about this matter. All that is required of the people, by the government, is that they send sound, loyal men—men whose skirts are clear of the stain of inaugurating the accursed doctrine of secession—men who are pledged to the restoration of the Union and compliance with the provisions as set forth in the President's, as well as the governors, proclamation—men who are not excluded from the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. These are the requirements, and the people must act upon them.

When we hoisted the names of Messrs. Boyden & Jones at our mast head, we were actuated by no selfish motives or favoritism. We did so after consultation with the best men of the County. Mr. Boyden was known to be the man for the times, in point of patriotism, in point of loyalty, intelligence and sagacity. Mr. Jones' name was coupled with his for the same reasons. But there are always agitators and they insist upon being heard. Very well, they shall be heard.

Mr. Jones is charged with being a secessionist, those who make the charge know it to be false. By it they hope to injure him, if possible, in the estimation of the conservative loyal people of Rowan—they hope to have him beaten in the coming election—they desire by it to make themselves appear very loyal. But this miserable subtifuge for loyalty won't do. The people have their minds made up, and will not allow themselves to be thwarted in their purposes at the ballot box.

It is not men who were forced to take part in the rebellion, after it was inaugurated that are most objectionable to the government, but those who were the champions in the cause that led to it. Let this be remembered, and the people will save themselves much useless agitation. For who among us is there, that can put his hand upon his heart and vow that he did not sympathize with the South after the fatal blow was struck and the limpid streams of the South began to run red with the blood of our unfortunate brethren?

We say that Mr. Jones was not a secessionist. We don't believe he ever made a speech urging the prosecution of the war. But he was an ultra Union man, even after Sumter fell. When North Carolina was voted out of the Union by an overwhelming majority of the members of her Convention who were sent there for that purpose by the unanimous voice of her people. Mr. Jones went quietly off to the front without saying a word. Had he not gone, conscription would have sent him. The time had come when men were required to take one side or the other. They must take up arms for their State, or fight those who had the hardihood to presume upon her defense. How reluctantly it was done by the large majority of her people, but by none more than by Mr. Jones.

We have heard enough of this mipresentation, but justice to ourselves and the good people of Rowan demand that we shall speak out against it. We do not profess to speak for Mr. Jones entirely, but our own reputation is at stake. We advocate the cause of no disloyal nominee.

Our own views have been fully set forth, time and again, and not one word uttered, since the restoration of our paper, would the most ultra Unionist require us to retract. We were not of those exceedingly few Southerners, during the war, that cried Union when the Union cause was up, and huzzahed for the Confederacy, when they flourished. We were firm and unfaltering, perhaps laboring under a delusion, yet honest in our convictions of right. We were taken and we acknowledge it, and will labor with all our heart and soul to repair the evil that was done. We shall give our support to none who are not resolved to do likewise. We regard those who are not fixed in their purpose to execute these duties as the worst enemies to themselves. Any expression, either in word or act in opposition to these views, is but adding, indeed and in fact, insult to injury. But to the point. The charge against H. C. Jones, Jr., is that he was a secessionist or as a fun cap, he was the first man. It is, at least, false in part. Then, how did those other gentlemen, whose names are announced as candidates for the Convention act? What were their sentiments as expressed at various times in public speeches and in private circles at the time, and after, our fair and fertile fields were about to witness the terrible horrors of civil war, and our peaceful, prosperous, sunny South plunged into an inextricable abyss of ruin and desolation? Where did they stand? Did they come forward then to stay the mad tide of public passion that was swelling and rushing with relentless impetuosity to overwhelm the nation? or did they stand like the faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower, to warn the people of approaching danger and urge them to flee for their lives into the arms of the Union? We will deal fairly as with honest men. The truth must be told.

Now the other candidates that are spoken of have, as yet, not had the manliness to announce themselves. We hope they will soon do so: as soon as they become public property, we shall endeavor to show them in their true colors. We will then see who made speeches in favor of the war—who speculated upon a bleeding country, and all the other amiable traits of which they are possessed.

In concluding this already too long an article, we would again urge upon the people the great importance of voting for men that are true and loyal; that are in favor of a *rapid reconstruction of the Union* and the restoration of civil law. Let them be men of intelligence and be sure that they may be trusted. If they do this they need not expect any reconstruction, but the South will be kept garrisoned, and the States will be held as conquored provinces by the general government of the United States.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Newbern *Times* of Monday, noticing the call for a meeting of the colored people of Newbern to respond to the call for a State Convention, says:

"There may be, and no doubt will be a time in the future, when the colored race can justly claim the right of franchise."

The *Times* does not favor negro suffrage at this time, or the extension to that class of any other political privileges, but thinks that by good behavior, in time, they may get the right of suffrage.

Raleigh Progress.

The question of Negro Suffrage is a troublesome one. That it will, at some future day, be approved, if not forced upon all the States, we entertain no doubt. It will certainly come, and we had as well begin to adapt ourselves to circumstances and future events over which we have no control. We think it would be the height of folly to adopt such a measure now. The negro should first be qualified:—he should be required to read and write, and own real estate, or a certain amount of other property; and it is the interest of the Southern people to establish these requisites by enactment and labor to perfect them. The negroes are free.—They will more than probably remain among us. Then, we say, it behooves the Southern people to inaugurate measures to elevate their condition.

Most True.

The *Chronicle* of Washington City, says: that, from the Special Provost Marshal of the War Department who has just returned from a brief trip through some of the Southern States where he went on official business, it has full confirmation of the reports which have recently come from those localities, of the utter destitution of the South and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States. The *Chronicle* says:—"From all accounts, it would appear that if a fair expression of public opinion can be obtained at the coming elections in the South, there will be little difficulty in the work of reorganization."

GENERAL NEWS.

A company to bore for oil in the place where Barnum's whale was burnt is organized in New York. Suppose the fat woman had been burnt, we suppose a company would have organized of the same character.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 23d inst, to the New Orleans Times, says:—In the State Convention of Miss., an ordinance has been passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of secession not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or Mississippi, prior to January, 1861, except the law concerning crimes, and the acts enabling the railroads to pay moneys borrowed by them. It repeals all laws authorizing the payment of dues to the State in Confederate scrip, and the distillation of spirits on the State account; ratifies all official accounts, proceeding, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several Courts, with all the sales made by administrators and others acting in a judicial capacity; authorizes executors to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes, as to the real value of the property for which such notes were given; authorizes parole testimony to be taken to prove whether or not the contracts contemplated specie or currency; ratifies all marriages consumated since January, 1861, whether celebrated with the new form and ceremonies or not.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—A special despatch to the Times, dated to-day, says:

Gen. Sharkey has received a communication, by telegraph, from President Johnson, congratulating the Convention on the progress it is making in paving the way to re-admission into the Union. All obstacles will soon be removed, and he says he will restore the writ of habeas corpus, and remove the troops at the earliest moment when the State makes sufficient progress to have entirely returned to its allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will soon be followed by other States.

Judge E. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Richmond Christian Advocate resumes publication on the first Thurday in September.

The contract for building the Petersburg R. R. bridge across the James has been awarded to Mr. Sam. Strong of Washington, D. C. He will commence at once and will receive about $125,000 for his work.

According to the census of 1860 the negroes have a majoritg in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

At Jersey City they have held a meeting to take precautionary measures against the approach of the cholera, and passed resolutions to remove garbage and preserve the cleanliness of the place.

The New York Herald says that many of the insurance officers in that city are bogus and unsound, and that insurance officers are frequently known to put off the payment of losses upon the most frivolous pretexts, and even compelling parties to go into a course of vexatious and expensive litigation to obtain the payment of just and acknowledged claims.

Gen. Hatch says there is no truth in the statement of a Union League at Charleston that he has been abusing the freedmen. He refused to permit a gathering of 300,000 of them at Charleston on the 4th of July, fearing a riot, and says he was right in his apprehension.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The President this morning granted the following pardons: James D. Coleman, of Caroline county Va; H. J. Randolph, of Albemarle county, Va; Benjamin F. Drew, of Virginia; Milton P. Jarnagan and Joseph S. Claghorn, of Savannah, Georgia.

Washington, August 25th.—By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General P. H. Ruger, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina during the temporary absence of Major-General Schofield.

New Orleans, August 17.—Major General Custer commanding at Alexandria, Louisiana, recently issued an order arresting four captains, twelve lieutenants and seventy-five sergeants and corporals of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, for having refused to serve under Lieut. Col. Dale, of that regiment, after he had been restored to command by court martial.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg last week, for the nomination of State officers, assert that the rebellious States are entitled to all the rights which they possessed previous to the rebellion, and immediate and unconditional representation in Congress; denunciation of military arrests and trials and negro suffrage. The resolutions are of a strong States rights character, and promise President Johnson support "in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and power.

The San Francisco papers furnish further particulars of the loss of the Brother Jonathan, mentioned in our news column yesterday. She had on board one hundred and nine registered passengers, and a crew of fifty-four men. The disaster was occasioned by running on to a sunken rock. Only fifteen persons were saved. Gen. Wright was last seen with a life preserver on.

Edward Andrews, well known sporting man, committed suicide in New York recently by jumping from a window of the Union Place hotel. He had the delerium tremens.

The passengers of the George Leary have exonerated its officers from all blame in the late collision with the Sea Gull.

Ten more vessels have been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah. When last heard from she was near Behring's straits, but had started Southward.

Col. Loomis, on duty at Richmond, connected with the Treasury Department, has been exonerated from charges of irregularity.

The property of fifty residents of Brownsville, Tenn., and vicinity, has been libeled for confiscation.

Captain B. A Edwards, tried at Memphis on a charge of being a guerrilla, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Alton, Illinois.

A federal soldier insulted the daughter of a citizen of Atlanta, and the father resented it, when a row occurred, during which the gentleman was wounded. The soldiers have been arrested.

Efforts are being made in Richmond to break up a gang of house thieves that infest that vicinity.

Extra Billy Smith's youngest son, Frederick, married a young lady from New York, last week, and has started for Europe with his bride.

The first bale of the new cotton crop of Texas was sold in New Orleans on the 16th inst. On that day over 4000 bales changed hands—the heaviest operations of any one day since the war commenced.

Gen. Geo. G. Meade, with his chief of staff, after spending Thursday night at General Turner's headquarters, left Richmond by the steamer Clyde for Fortress Monroe. Thence he will proceed to Charleston & Hilton Head, South Carolina, thence back by railroad to Raleigh, and return to Richmond by the first of October.

Lieutenant Charles Armstrong, of the First West Virginia cavalry, was shot and killed, on Friday last, at Martinsville, Pa., by Chris. Ensinger, whose wife he had insulted.

A four act drama, styled "the Assassination of President Lincoln," is played in the Dundee (Scottland) theatre.

Marmaduke Johnson, Commonwealth Attorney of Richmond Va., has resigned, he considering himself ineligible, having been in the rebel service.

Among the celebrities at Saratoga is Mrs. Perrine, the Baltimore female, who was arrested and imprisoned for sending a sword to Harry Gilmore. Harry, the jaunty rebel raider, has also been at the springs, and many young ladies were "dying" to get acquainted with the bucram hero.

The opners of the Bangor (Me.) Democrat have commenced legal proceedings against eighteen residents of Bangor, Oldtown and Presque Isle, to secure damages for the destruction of their printing establishment in August, 1861. The sum sued for is thirty thousand dollars.

For the "Banner."

MOTHER MADE IT.

BY PHILO.

A few weeks since, while in one of the beautiful towns of North Carolina, an incident occurred which awakened in my mind a train of recollections, which possibly may be written and read with advantage.

I was hurrying along the street, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a little boy on the side of the pavement, selling candy. He was not really beautiful, nor was he decidedly the reverse. His age was about nine years; his clothes were old and faded, but well patched. His candy was spread upon a coarse, cotton cloth, neatly stretched over what had been a japaned server. He was surrounded by a group of small boys, evidently belonging to different grades of society.

As I came nearly opposite him, the oft-repeated interlude, "Candy sir," fell upon my ears, and, although opposed to the excessive use of candy, I stepped aside to patronize the light-haired, pale, freckled homespun little representative of trade. I purchased of him, partly for his encouragement, but with particular reference to the friendship of the little folks of the family with which I was a temporary guest. The candy was as white as the cloth beneath it, being free from the poisonous coloring ingredients so extensively used in the confectionery art. I tasted it, and found it delicately flavored and very nice.

"My boy," said I, "your candy is very good. Let me have a little more." I immediately saw that my remark had awakened in his young heart emotions which, in themselves, were quite abstract from the candy trade. His countenance beamed with joy, as he raised his large blue eyes, sparkling with delight, and observed in reply—"It is good, isn't it. *Mother made it.*"

In these few words was embodied an unconscious expression of character. Here was a spontaneous out-burst of filial affection,

Now, this incident of itself, was trifling; but the spirit of the language carried my mind back through life more than thirty years, and at irreg-

ular intervals bade me pause and apply the sentiment to some item connected with my own history. Before making the application, however, I wish to disabuse myself of the charge which such application may incur, of appropriating to myself the nobility of character which I have above attributed to the candy boy. Holding myself exempt from this arrogance, I would simply say, I am not ashamed of the profession of affection for my parents; and hope I may not out live that profession.

When I was a little boy, at school, my parents were very poor, and I carried my dinner in a satchel made of calico. Some of my school mates carried theirs in fashionable willow baskets, and sometimes teased me because I carried mine in a "poke." I felt vexed, but reconciled myself with the recollection that if I did carry a calico poke, "*mother made it.*" In less than twenty five years after that time, one of these school mates was happy to avail himself of the privilege of sendiug his children to my school to receive gratuitous instruction, proffered in view of his extreme poverty. His children came to school without *any* dinner. They had no nice willow basket; they needed no calico "poke."

I was in school but a very short time when I was a boy; my parents being too poor to send me, yet I made rapid progress, and soon gained a good knowledge of the sciences, because *mother desired it.* Henry R—— ruled his copy book with a pencil set in a fine silver case. He said he would not carry such a great ugly club of a pencil as mine. I compared the pencils. His was the handsomest, but no better than mine. I had a good lead pencil, hammered out of a peace of lead. *Mother made it*, and I was satisfied with it. After we grew up to be men, Henry R—— came to me to calculate interest on a small note, at six per cent per annum; he then carrie a pencil worth only *four* cents. I had no gum elastic ball, but I had one made of woollen ravelings and covered with leather. "Mother made it."

When in my twenty-second year, I attended for a while the Classical school in Lincoln county. There were in the school many fast young men, the sons of wealthy parents. There were others whose good sense was not annihilated by pecuniary advantages. Of the former class was David F——, who wore fine broad cloth. My best coat was not so fine; the cloth cost two dollars and fifty cents a y rd; my mother traded some of her own manufacturing for it, while I was working to assist my father in raising his family; she paid fifty cents for getting it cut, and made it herself. David F—— came one day to my desk, held out his arm, compared his coat sleeve with mine, and enquired, ironically, where I got such a fine coat. I proudly told him "*Mother made it.*" He feigned great surprise, and sarcastically observed, he had mistaken it for imported goods; he wished he could get such fine cloth, and wondered if mother would not get him up a fine coat.

A short time afterward, while in a taylorshop one morning with a fellow student, David F's fine coat was brought in by a lad, with instructions to scour and press it. He was not in his class that day; he had been seen the previous night rolling in the mud, drunk as Bachus. He left the school in digrace. He now lies in a poor drunkard's grave!

I boarded myself while attending school here. I walked nine miles home at the end of each week, and returned Monday morning with my loaf of bread under my arm. It would become stale before Friday evening, but I always relished it when I recollected that "*Mother made it.*"

I am now so far advanced in life that my friends begin to call me old. But I have not lived long enough to learn why I should not still respect my mother and regard he affectionately. I am now a public man, having for the last twenty-seven years devoted my whole time to letters and books, I have been able, through perseverance and the blessings of a kind Providence, to master several languages, and am conversant with all the sciences of the day. I have gained some distinction among fellows; but I owe it all to *my mother.* She has never studied grammar, philosophy or music—these things were seldom taught in her younger days; but she knows how to value these things, and has toiled hard many a day to purchase books for her children, and support them at school. Shall I curl the lip of scorn, or blush in company, to hear her use a singular for a plural verb, or pronounce a word twenty years behind the Websterian era? Never, no never! The old dilapidated grammar in my library might testify more terrible against my ingratitude. I recollect well when she rode seven miles one cold winter's day, to sell produce and purchase that book for me when I was a little boy. It required a sacrifice, but "*mother made it.*"

COULDN'T KILL HIM.—Edward P. Rockwood, late a private in the 57th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, in battle at Coal Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, was hit by a ball in the chin, which badly fractured the bone and tore out several teeth. Another ball hit the right shoulder, fractured the shoulder-blade, and the ball remains undiscovered. The third ball passed through the right side of the abdomen and brought him to the ground. His companions dragged him to a hole, where his body and head could not be reached by the enemy's firearms; but his legs being exposed, one ball passed through the calf of his right leg, another cut a deep groove through his right shin, another cut through the top of his instep, and another carried away the next to his great toe. He Lay in the hole from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., from whence he was taken a prisoner, and starved for several months. He is now in this city, a straight spruce, genteellooking young man, so little lame or disfigured that an "unprofe-sional eye" would not discover he had even been injured— *Worcester Spy.*

LOCAL.

PUGILISTC.

The monotony of our usually quiet city was somewhat broken early yesterday morning by a couple of gentlemen who bethought it expedient to engage in pugilistic exercise. After a rather vigorous set to, they clinched, but the stronger, by an expert *coup de main* felled the other to the ground, which placed the weaker *hors de combat* for the time, neither was hurt much, however, and when the spectators seperated them, there seemed to be more dust than blood.

We are authorized to state that W. H. Worden, Asst. Superintendent Freedmen's Bureau, Salisbury, N. C., will be at Col. Hargrove's precinct, Davidson county, on Wednesday, the 6th September, and at Neely's Mills on the 7th day of September, to settle the affairs of Freedmen—make contracts for labor, and apprentices and minors, &c., &c.

He will also be glad to meet the people at various other places, if they will select the place and time, and let him know.

MAYOR'S COURT.

JAMES H. ENNISS.—*Presiding*

AUGUST 31, 1865.

State vs. Lewis Beard, for an affray between the said Beard and J. W. Readick. Mr. Beard surrendered himself to the Intendant of Police and submitted. Whereupon he was recognized in the sum of one hundred dollars to appear at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held for this county, and answer the State upon the aforesaid charge, and, also, to keep the peace towards the said Readick. Gave bail and was released.

State vs. J. W. Readick, Mr. Readick was arrested by the military Police and turned over to the civil authority for an affray with Lewis Beard on the 31st instant.

Edward Roberts Sworn, I was standing near the parties when the fight commenced. It happened at Utzman's shop. I heard Mr. Beard say that any man who was in favor of State repudiation was a dishonest man. Mr. Readick replied that he was as honest as he (Beard] was. He also called Mr. Beard a pup, when Mr. Beard struck him. Mr. Beard had a pen knife in his hand he threatened to cut Mr. Readick in pieces with the knife, when the fight commenced Mr. Beard threw away his knife. They both seemed willing to fight. They fell on the the ground together and then I assisted to part them. The Intendant recognized Mr. Readick in the sum of one hundred dollars to appear at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and answer the State, and, also, to keep the peace towards Mr. Lewis Beard and all good citizens of the State. Gave bail and was released.

Commissioners vs. Lizzie Allen, this was a warrant issued upon the complaint of the Town Police that Miss Lizzie was in a state of intoxication on the evening of the 30th and behaving in very disorderly manner. Miss Lizzie appeared in court in a very repentant mood. She stated that she was very sory for her offence, in fact that she was ashamed of it. She did not want any witnesses against her, summoned. She was ready to submit and abide the action of the court. Fined five dollars, no costs and Miss Lizzie was released.

Commissioners vs. Barney, (Freedman) Barney was mounted upon a horse on the morning of the 30th and riding Jehu speed through Fulton street, and a warrant was issued against the said Barney for the penalty which is only five dollars, Barney pleaded ignorance of the law, said he could not read and had never heard of the law before. The Intendant told him that ignorance of the law excused, no one, and as he had no money to pay his fine and he did not wish to put him to jail for his failure to pay the fine, he would lay the matter over for the present, and Barney was released.

Cases Before Freedmen's Bureau.

SALISBURY, Aug. 30, 1865.

Clara complains she worked for Mrs. Hadley, from Jan. 1st, to June 1st, 1965, without pay, and was then driven away.

Wrote Mrs. Hadley she must pay Clara at the rate of $4 per month for services.

Hampon, (colored) complains that Joshua Horn has driven his wife and five children from home without paying her anything. Three children able to do men's work, and crops laid by.

Wrote to Mr. Horn to furnish Susan and children with provisions to maintain them till Jan. 1, 1866.

Stewart reports Elick Harris refuses to give him clothing or provisions as I had ordered.

Ordered Elick Harris to report here on Saturday, Sept. 2d, 1865.

Winne, (colored) complains that Mrs. Sloan has driven her away after laying by the crop, without paying her for her labor.

Ordered Mrs. Sloan to give Winne provisions to support her till Jan. 1st, 1866.

Mother Made It?—We hope all our young and old friends, will read carefully a communication in to-days paper, headed as above.

PICNIC.

We return our thanks to our colored friends for their cordial invitation to attend a picnic, which is to be enjoyed by them in the neighborhood of Mr. Boyden's plantation next Saturday. See card in another column.

Picnic.

THERE will be a PICNIC on Saturday Sept. 2d, near Mr. Boyden's plantation, with the colored people. We hope all the colored people will attend. Mr. J. J. Stewart and Dr. Cole have consented to be present, and we hope as many Union gentlemen as can will attend. 1td84pd

NOTICE.

PARTHANE ELLIOTT, having refused to live with or remain any longer my wife. I hereby forewarn all persons from contracting any debts with her or selling her any property or effects with the expectation of me paying them. I shall not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

1wd84pd T. J. ELLIOTT.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

st 8 1865. tf–63

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES of THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m–61

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly–63—

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.

Oposite Hanover St.

Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd–64

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar Latin Grammar, &c, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug 12. tf–69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantau making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnest as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mods2

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest mark price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

BOOKS.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3, Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mods2 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.